ILL	Approve	NSS'FICATION d For Belease INFORM	CONSTORMENTAL RNYELLTIGEN CLABER CONFIDENTIA	80-00926A ORT	.0 <u>824090</u> 50001 25Х1А	-3	
COUNTRY	Germany (Sovi	et Zone)			DATE DISTR.	16 July	1948
SUBJECT	The Socialist	Unity Party		•	NO. OF PAGES	s 2	
PLACE ACQUIRED		25X1C	MA. Library		NO. OF ENCL	S.	
DATE ACQUIRED				25X1X	SUPPLEMENT REPORT NO.	то	

- 1. Those western observers who consider the Socialist Unity Party (SED) of the Soviet Zone of Germany a failure, lacking vitality and influence and handicapped by dependence upon the Soviet occupation authorities are overlooking the organizational strength of a party which combines the most effective, powerful and dangerous features of the Nazis and Bolsheviks. It is capable of gaining supreme power in Germany without the halp of the Soviet Army.
- 2. The SED ostensibly is led by theorists, writers and orators who are well known to to the public. In the inner circle are the "grey" organizers, such as Malter Ulbricht, Wilhelm Pieck, Anton Ackermann, Heinrich Rau and Edwin Hoernle. While these men lack the glamor of their western counterparts, they personify the new Gauleiter who will characterize the "Stalin epoch." They have been Russified by long stays in Moscow and have been involved in the purges and shuffling of cadres which have typified the history of the Soviet Union.
- 3. This core of Moscow-trained organizers has been joined by German Communists from countries where they had taken refuge during the Nazi reign, but always maintained contact with Moscow. In some of the countries, the Communists were joined by Socialists who had fled. The knowledge and experience that this widely traveled group brings the SED is supplemented by that brought by a large group who were in concentration camps where they learned to deal with Nazis, institute terror, survive and even prosper under the most adverse conditions. Lastly there are the Social Democrats, such as Fritz Ebert.
- 4. The SED has the Soviet Zone under iron control, maintaining a strong machine: police, action committees in plants, youth brigades, information network, and terrorist groups, all MVD-trained. The group is larger than necessary, indicating it is prepared to deal with a larger area than just the Soviet Zone. At its second convention in April 1947, the party numbered 1,800,000, out of a total population of 19 million. This does not include innumerable front organizations which marshal women, youth, crafts, recreation, culture, and are ready to infile trate western Germany.

CLASSIFICATION	CONFIDENTIAL	25X1A	
			γl

Extracted by I.R.

CONFIDENTIAL

n 2 sr

- 5. The vitriolic fight between the SPD-dominated UGO (Unabhaengige Gewerkschafts Organisation) and the SED shows up the myth of the united proletariat. This battle is fought from two sides of the same basic doctrine with both groups using similar terminology, ideals and background. Both agree that the proletariat must attain full power in the new German state and be able to exercise this power through a centralized government and a nationalized economy. This simplified Marxism implies unity among the working classes, a dogma which is accepted because of the contention that Hitlerbroad to power was opened by a split in the working classes. The SPD has produced no other argument and no other analysis of Nazism than this constant harping on proletarian unity. Because the SED also emphasizes this unity, it has a wide influence on the SPD, despite disagreement on less fundamental issues.
- 5. German workers are pushed around just as workers in the USSR; but the fear created by the kidnappings and terrorist methods employed in the Soviet Zone does not alienate the workers as western observers believe. Many consider it healthy discipline which weeds out disloyal bourgeois elements. Workers are treated to the crudest flattery in being advanced as the central figures in the new Germany. Soviet bureaucracy, the new ruling class with great material privileges, has tremendous facility in dealing with the workers. Col Tulpanov, Sokolovsky's adviser, speaks excellent German, is versed in the background of German socialism and literature and is seen everywhere with workers' groups. He will quote Hegel and Marx, as well as Fichte and Goethe. He typifies a group which may fuse German Marxism and Soviet culture. They are a new type—
 Russified Germans and Germanized Russians—who are equily at home in Berlin and Moscow, feel a dual loyalty and spend all their time bringing the two countries together.

- end -

CONFIDENTIAL

Next 128 Page(s) In Document Exempt